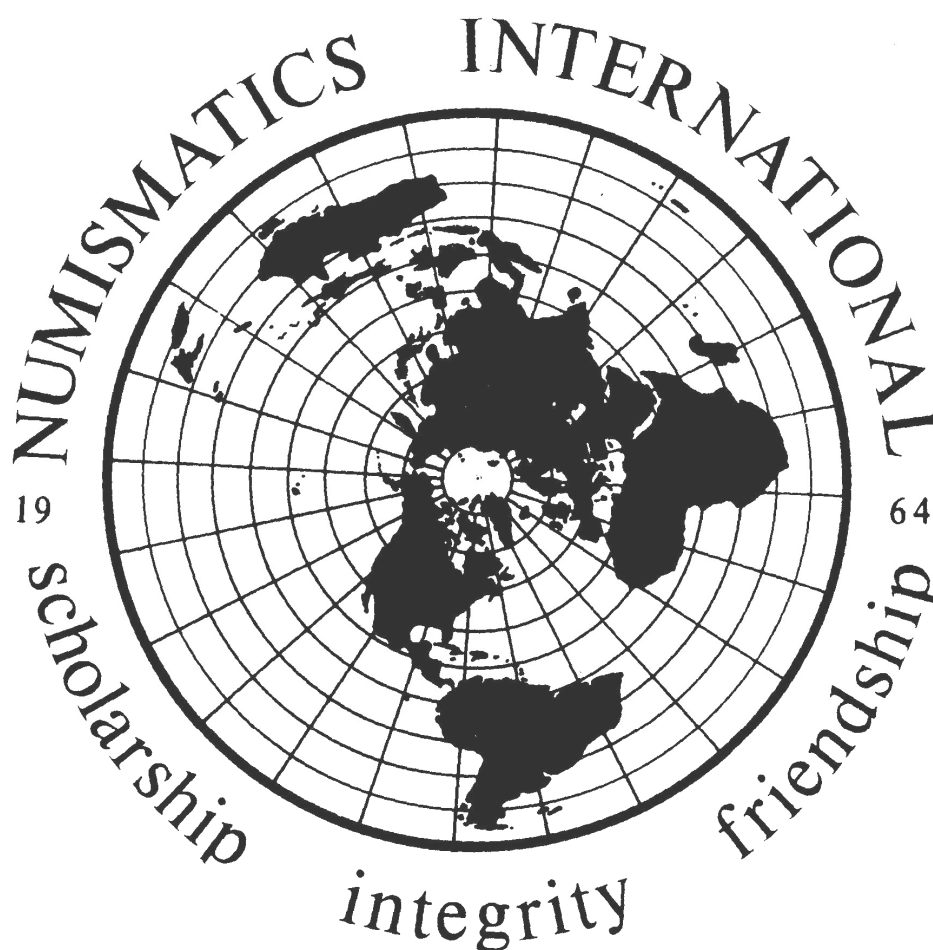


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Numismatics International is a non-profit educational organization. Its Objectives are: to encourage and promote the science of numismatics by specializing in areas and nations other than the United States of America; to cultivate fraternal relations among collectors and numismatic students; to encourage and assist new collectors; to foster the interest of youth in numismatics; to stimulate and advance affiliations among collectors and kindred organizations; and to acquire, share, and disseminate knowledge.

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From the Editor's Desk

I hope you find this edition of the Bulletin interesting; we have some well-researched articles and some new information for you. A short article from first time contributor Volker Ertel showcases some beautiful large European coins. NI member Alan Luedeking's article on a "unique" Latin American gold coin enlightens us on research methodology as well as numismatics. Dr. Restrepo writes with some news on colonial Spanish American coins from Colombia which collectors of cobs and pillar dollars should find **most informative**. My thanks to the Bank of Japan, to NI members Howard Ford, Bob Forrest and James Martin whose contributions round out the issue.

I also want to thank Alan Luedeking for his valuable assistance to me and the NI Bulletin for his excellent translation of an upcoming article on Roman Republican coins. I have an ongoing need for translation assistance; if you have the time to do so and are willing to do so, please advise what languages you can help with. Currently I need Russian and German translation.

Herman Blanton

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From the Chairman: Beginning 2007

After two years as Vice President of NI and another two years as President, I am now starting a two-year term as Chairman of the Board. The first thing I want to do is to introduce the two new officers who will be working most closely with me. These men have just been elected to their positions by the membership, and we appreciate their willingness to serve.

Michael Jones, a long-time member of the Dallas group, will be the new President. Michael has been a finance manager for Texas Instruments and Raytheon for twenty-eight years; we know how busy he is now, so the Board greatly appreciates his acceptance of the presidency. He and his wife, Joyce, both have very difficult travel schedules. When I saw her at the Christmas Luncheon on December 16, I said that I was glad she did not have to be in Boston that day; she replied that she had been working in Maine that week, a substantial temperature drop because, even though we were in mid-December, it was still quite warm in Texas. Michael and Joyce have four sons, all out of the nest, though two are still in college, but Michael collects coins from everywhere, and all of his family, who travel a good bit, are always bringing him coins. Michael became interested in coins—and the subject of inflation—while majoring in Economics in college. He does have an interesting area of specialization: he collects coins that have a "Liberty" motif, such as an allegorical female figure representing Liberty, or a Liberty Cap, or anything else that represents the motif.

The new Vice President will be James Terry, retired as of 2005 from twenty-six years of teaching in various Texas schools and some years of work with the Texas Association of Texas Professional Educators. He currently works as an independent contractor with several firms in the North Texas area. James enjoys travel; in addition to Canada and Mexico, he has visited seven different countries of Europe. I remember that a couple of years ago he toured the Paris Mint. He has two grown children, a son and a daughter, both now living in Georgia. James is currently the Secretary for another coin club located about 30 miles north of Dallas, but he was still willing to take on an office with us. I appreciate him more and more every meeting. His collecting tastes are eclectic; he also collects coins from everywhere.

Christopher Carson will continue as Secretary, a job that he handles most conscientiously. Don Douglas will remain as our Treasurer, a position he has filled now for many years, but we have no intention of letting him resign. Herman Blanton receives our sincere thanks for the job he has done as Editor. The editorship is in very capable hands.

We have several members who have been appointed to special positions within NI, and I have never had the opportunity to tell you about them, so I will do so now. We have two Legal Counsels, Walter Leonard and John Vandigriff. Walter also is one of our Parliamentarians; Christopher Carson is the other. Our Special Representative to the Boy Scouts is Gordon Robinson, and I am representative to the Girl Scouts. At the moment we do not have anyone to fill the position of Youth Coordinator, and we would definitely like to have someone for that position. Dr. Martin Kassir serves as our Translator of Arabic and Farsi Texts as well as our Specialist in the History of the Middle East.

I also want to give special recognition to Mr. James Martin, a member from Arizona. He did the biggest part of the work involved in setting up the Yahoo Group, and his son is helping to revise and improve our web page. We have needed to be able to communicate with each other more efficiently and more frequently, and we should certainly be able to do that now. The most recent attempt to communicate, the survey mailed to you in the Fall, has been out awhile now, but it still has a bit longer to run before the deadline for returning your copy because we wanted to allow plenty of time for members abroad to receive and return their surveys. The results of the surveys will be announced soon, probably in the very next bulletin. We thank all of you who have participated in the survey. It is very pleasing to see that such a large percentage of the membership is giving us the information that we need to plan the future for NI.

Membership is beginning to grow now. And we want to grow a lot more. We think that working with the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts will help us to further increase our membership and also help us to have more interesting meetings because of the excitement generated by these young people. In a very timely development, we have recently received some coins from a member in Maryland, William Mullan, which are being donated to us expressly for the purpose of increasing interest in coins among young people. Since we are working with the Scouts now, these coins can be put to good use immediately.

Another factor helping us to increase our membership is our visits to other area coin clubs. Although they concentrate primarily, of course, on United States coinage, we have been presenting programs on world coins to them, and these programs have been received very well. We distribute membership applications for NI at these other clubs, and we are getting some new members this way. We have traveled as far as 220 miles one way to give these programs, but the trips have been enjoyable and the results promising. We have at least three more visits to other clubs coming up soon. We are also inviting members of nearby clubs to carpool and drive 30-40 miles to attend NI meetings. If you would like to have some copies of the membership applications to distribute to your club(s), just ask for them and they will be on the way to you promptly.

Another way we hope to grow is to have tables at area coin shows. We will sell some of the duplicate copies of books that we have, and we will get an opportunity to talk about world coins with people who are possibly not aware that an organization such as NI even exists.

The monthly issue of our bulletin is the factor which most distinguishes NI from a lot of other coin organizations. I have been very pleased to note how truly informative a lot of the articles prove to be. We wish to thank those of you who have been writing articles for us. The editor really does need them, and we hope that you will continue to support him by sending him additional material. Also, we need language translators, please read *From the Editor's Desk*.

It has been a number of years since the by-laws have been altered in any significant way. We have already made a rather thorough review of that document and have

made some preliminary suggestions for change. But we will be thinking our way through everything again, and we will move slowly and carefully where proposed changes are concerned. Nothing will be done in haste.

Although we continue to lose a little money on the publication of the bulletins, for now we have no intention to cut back on it and we also have no intention of raising dues to cover bulletin expense. We have received some donations, and these offset some of the losses from monthly publication.

We would like for members to get to know each other better, and we want you to know more about what we do at our local meetings. Accordingly, for 2007 members who present programs in Dallas have agreed that they will generally write up a synopsis of what they talk about at our meetings, and this information will provide material for the bulletins. The Secretary and I will also take notes so that we can help prepare the essays for the bulletins. We will also try to inform you of some of the more interesting things that we are trying to do for our society. We will not go so far as to publish minutes of the Board meetings, because we do not want to bore you too much, but from time to time we will inform you of the highlights of our various efforts.

As Chairman, I will be appointing several committees to do some advance thinking about issues likely to face us soon. For two examples, in 2006 we moved the Library to Texas and we allowed member dealers to advertise with us. We want to consider ways to make these and other aspects of our work more beneficial to everyone. In closing, I will say that I believe, with your help, we are doing several things which should help to create a better NI for all of us. The future does look very promising now, and if you have any ideas about how to further improve what we do at NI, please let us hear from you.

Howard L. Ford

NI

Letters to the Editor

Gerhard Schoen writes: An advertisement in the (October 2006) NI Bulletin mentions an allegedly "unlisted" Vietnamese 500 Dong gold coin of 2000, described as commemorating the Sydney Olympic Games. Please be informed that this coin has nothing to do with Sydney at all, instead it is commemorating the restoration of the Khue Van Cac (Pavilion of Literature), a historic building of the Hanoi University. It has always been listed in the World Coin Catalogue *Weltmuenzkatalog* by G. Schoen (see page 1958, Vietnam S#121, in the current 35th edition).

Robert Puddester writes: The article in the October (2006) issue entitled *Quebec Taken Medal* indicates that the SOC. P.A.C. on the medal has not been identified. This stands for "Society Promoting Arts and Commerce" in London, England, which commissioned medals commemorating historical events. Its first medal, by John Pingo, commemorated Robert Clive's victory at Plassey in 1757. (*The author thanks Robert for supplying the missing information—Ed.*)

NI

Colombian 8 Reales 1687
Santa Fe (de Bogotá) Mint, Assayer José Martí
Jorge Emilio Restrepo



Charles II Eight Reales 1687 NRI^EM^I

This is the only known coin with assayer initials JE MI. This cob was offered by its undisclosed owner to the Numismatic Museum of the Banco de la República in Bogotá, about two years ago; no details of its previous whereabouts are known. José Martí replaced assayer Pedro García de Villanueva (1678-92) from 30 December 1686 to 19 June 1687. There is no report of any other coin, of any denomination, from this assayer. This piece has been on exhibit at the museum, but its picture was published for the first time in the recently released catalogue *Monedas de Colombia 1619-2006* by Jorge Emilio Restrepo. The catalog reference number for the coin is M62-13, 1687.

Mint treasurer Ricaurte issued an order on 30 December 1686 making José Martí the main assayer of the Santa Fe mint, a position he held until 19 June 1687. On 8 February 1687 he issued instructions to rework the coin dies to remove the mark of Pedro Garcia de Villanueva, the previous assayer and engrave new marks for Martí. Here is a section of the February eighth document (Barriga Villalba, A.M., *Historia de la Casa de Moneda*, Vol. 1 (of 3), pp. 124-5, Bogotá, 1969), with a loose English translation following.

Mandava y Mando que Dn. Anto. de la Serda Guarda Mayor entregue al Tallador todas las pilas y truxeles que paran en su poder, para que con su asistencia los limpie y los rompa y abra de Nuevo, y en los que abriere ponga el nombre de dho Don Joseph Martí y se tome razón de las dichas pilas y truxeles, que en la conformidad referida se abrieren de nuevo y porque según Ordenanza de esta dha Casa tiene obligación el Guarda Mayor de tener libro en donde asiente todas la pilas y truxeles que paran en su poder y de los que borrarren y volvieren a abrir se haga cargo el dho libro según se las entregare el tallador y lo observe con toda puntualidad siempre quese ofreciere borrarlos y abrirlos; y así lo proveío y firmo. Joseph de Ricaurte. Antemy. Juan Lombana.

I pronounce and command, that Chief Guard Don Antonio de la Serda, should deliver to the engraver all of the dies (*pilas are the lower dies in fixed position, troqueles [truxeles] are the upper hand held dies—Ed.*) that he has, which, with your help, he should clean, cut and clear anew so he can engrave the name of the already mentioned Don José Martí. He should make a note of the newly reworked

dies since, according to the regulations of this mint, the Chief Guard has the obligation to keep a book where all the dies under his care are noted. Also those delivered to the engraver to be reworked should be noted in said book as well as the ones he receives from the engraver. This should be done very carefully every time that it is necessary to rework them.

I resolve and sign. Joseph de Ricaurte. In my presence. Juan Lombana.

NI

Colombian 8 Reales 1770
Santa Fe (de Bogotá) Mint, Assayers VJ
Jorge Emilio Restrepo



Charles III Eight Reales 1770 NRVJ
39.5×40mm, 27g, 12-6 o'clock axis

This was an unknown date for Colombian eight reales until early May of 2006, when during the excavation for a building foundation in the center of old Bogotá, a construction worker uncovered a large stone. When the stone was moved by the crane, one worker noticed that it opened up a little and released a coin. Nobody else noticed anything. He recovered about 93 coins and put them in his pockets. At lunchtime he visited a nearby pawnshop, where he received a few pesos for a large silver coin (he had recovered silver and gold coins). He went to several places to sell the coins. The owner of a silverware shop after consulting with a well known numismatist considered the coins fantasies since that date "did not exist." The worker went to another numismatist himself who told him that what he had was a very valuable coin and that he would pay very well for the whole hoard. From there on there was turmoil and competition in Bogotá to buy the coins. The cache was formed mainly of Mexican and Potosí silver coins but there were also some very valuable, uncirculated gold and silver Colombian coins. The most outstanding find was 12 to 14 of these eight reales coins, most of them in perfect condition. The news reached Spain and a well known numismatic dealer came to Colombia to buy all that he could. He could not get any of the new owners, of whom there were only a few, to sell him anything. A Colombian friend of his could later get, at generous prices, a few coins that were sent to Spain.

This coin was published for the first time in my recently released catalogue *Monedas de Colombia 1619-2006* as number 44-2, 1770.

NI

The First Coins in Japan

Noriko Fujii, Institute for Monetary and Economic Studies, Bank of Japan



Wado Kaichin or Wado Kaiho

(Ko-wado, Silver)

(Shin-wado, Copper)

Approximate: 24mm diameter, 5g mass Approximate: 24mm diameter, 4g mass

The first coins minted by the Japanese government in AD 708 modeled after the Chinese coin, Kai Yuan Tong Bao.

The first coins in Japan, the Wado Kaichin or Wado Kaiho, were minted by the government in AD 708, modeled after the Kai Yuan Tong Bao issued in 621 by the Tang Dynasty. They were introduced by the government as a symbol of national unification, as it tried to enhance its political power over the nation by actively importing Chinese culture and social system. The Wado Kaichin or Wado Kaiho initially consisted of both silver and copper coins, but the mintage of the silver coin was soon suspended and the production of the Wado Kaichin or Wado Kaiho was shifted to copper coins only.

As people were not accustomed to metallic currency at the time, the government encouraged its use by rewarding those who saved large sums of metallic currency with a court rank, mandating the use of metallic currency in transactions of lands, paying them salaries as civil servants in metallic currency, and requiring all tax payments be made in metallic currency.

With no entries regarding the official pronunciation of the four Chinese characters of the coin's name in historical records, it is often referred to as Wado Kaichin or Wado Kaiho, depending on whether to view the last character as a different form of the character "kaichin" or an abbreviation of the character "kaiho."

Both silver and copper coins are divided into two types, with one type being thick and primitive in appearance and the other being thin and well-proportioned. The former is referred to, as **Ko-wado** (old wado) and the latter as **Shin-wado** (new wado). As for the **Ko-wado** some believe they are the early form of the Wado Kaichin or Wado Kaiho, while others view them as test samples prior to AD 708. Archaeological evidence indicates that these coins are limited in terms of volume and areas of circulation. Furthermore, according to the research at the National Museum of the Japanese History, the **Ko-wado** copper coins are mostly pure copper in content, making them distinct in quality as opposed to the **Shin-wado** copper coins.

All images courtesy of Currency Museum, Institute for Monetary and Economic Studies, Bank of Japan.

NI

The Mystery of the Zapoteca Indian Gold Proclamation

Alan Luedeking NI #2282



Figure 1 (enlarged 2×)

- Obv: Bust of Charles III, right; CAROL•III•D•G•R• HISP•ZAPTEC ☼
1760 ☼. (Retrograde Z in ZAPTEC).
- Rev: Crude Arms of Oaxaca; HISP•ET•IND•R ZAP•PROCL• ◉
- Edge: Hand-filed diagonally reeded edge. Gold, cast; 11.68 grams,
diameter 26.2 to 26.5 mm. Believed to be unique.

The piece illustrated above first caught my attention in the Aureo sale of 9 April 2003. The lot was described as unlisted in both Medina¹ and Herrera,² which was in and of itself an attention getter. It is also a red flag, since both Medina and Herrera were meticulous researchers and vastly knowledgeable numismatists. But the listing did refer to Benjamin Betts' work *Some Undescribed Spanish-American Proclamation Pieces*.³ So my first surprise came when I failed to find it in all three of these sources; but the explanation was simple: the piece was not in Betts' main work dated 1898 but in his *Supplement* of the same title dated 1900.⁴

This could explain why Medina didn't list it: *None* of the items in Betts's *Supplement* appears in Medina's works, which hints conclusively that Medina was unaware of this work, amazing considering that Medina did know of Betts' main work, corresponded regularly with him, and was so ardent a bibliophile. Another lesser possibility is that Medina knew the piece but considered it spurious and so ignored it.

¹ Medina, José Toribio, *Medallas de Proclamaciones y Juras de los Reyes de España en América*; Santiago, 1917.

² Herrera y Chiesanova, Adolfo; *Medallas de Proclamaciones y Juras de los Reyes de España*; Madrid, 1882 (1884).

³ Betts, Benjamin, *Some Undescribed Spanish-American Proclamation Pieces*; privately reprinted from *American Journal of Numismatics*, (Boston?), 1898.

⁴ Betts, Benjamin, *Some Undescribed Spanish-American Proclamation Pieces – Supplement*; privately reprinted from *American Journal of Numismatics*, [no place], 1900.

In his listing, Betts states that he purchased the piece in Lyman Low's sale of February 20, 1899, where it first surfaced. This explains why the piece was absent from Betts' main work of 1898. The Low sale, where this piece appeared as lot 144, was described as being from the collection of Francisco de León y Calderón of Juárez, Oaxaca, Mexico. The price realized for this lot was \$34, a not inconsiderable sum for the time.

The next logical step was to try and find it in subsequent sales of Betts material. The only such sale I'm aware of is Lyman Low's unnumbered (No. 136) of December 16, 1908, but I have had no luck locating it. Gengerke⁵ does list two other sales of Betts material, but as both predate his acquisition of the piece in 1899 they are not relevant to this piece. Other sales I very much want to look through are Low's González del Valle sales of 1907, which are rich in proclamation coins, although this piece is highly unlikely to be in them given that Medina references these sales extensively throughout his work yet, as mentioned, our Zapotecas piece is absent therein.

Meanwhile, I appealed to Aureo for more information and was rewarded with an interesting tidbit: although they didn't reveal who their consignor was, they did forward to me a photocopy of a fragment of an article about the piece which I was finally able to identify from several clues as being from a 1995 article in *Coin World*, written by coin dealer Barry L. Fox of Reisterstown, Maryland.⁶ In this article Fox states that the coin was formerly in the collection of Col. E. H. R. Green, and was reappearing on the market for the first time in 50 years.

I considered this assertion reasonable since Col. Green's estate was dispersed in the early 1940's. This timing fit in nicely with Fox's assertion that the piece was reappearing after 50 years. Unfortunately, the dispersal of Green's numismatic estate did not occur at auction but privately, mostly through coin dealer Burdette G. Johnson. I now pursued a hunch: I learned that Hans Schulman had handled B. G. Johnson's estate in his auctions nos. 7 and 8 of 1951 and 1952, so, I eagerly looked through these sales, but did not find the piece. But I also learned that Johnson had dealt extensively with Schulman in earlier years, and that Schulman had previously dispersed much of Johnson's numismatic estate (in 1948). Therefore, I decided to look at other Schulman sales, only to discover that there was a big hiatus in Hans Schulman's auctions between 1942 and 1951! So, with a giant leap of faith I turned instead to Schulman's fixed price lists, which he did issue within this time period. Lo & behold, I found my coin as lot No. 377 in Schulman's fixed price list No. 25, which is not dated but attributable to early 1944. Herein Schulman attributes the piece to the Col. Green collection, stating that Green had purchased the coin for \$750. Bingo! This confirmed dealer Barry Fox's assertion in his 1995 article concerning the pedigree and timing of the piece. Interestingly, Schulman lists the coin for just \$195, a remarkable depreciation considering that Green supposedly acquired it for \$750! Regrettably, Schulman did not mention when or from whom Green had purchased it.

In his 1944 listing, Schulman makes a hash of describing the piece but leaves no doubt whatsoever as to its identity, primarily because in this listing he refers to an article on the piece that he intends to publish in the upcoming June 1944 edition of

⁵ Gengerke, Martin, *American Numismatic Auctions*, November, 2002.

⁶ Fox, Barry L., "Unique Zapotecas proclamation gold piece resurfaces in market," *Coin World*, Vol. 36, No. 1818, February 13, 1995, page 8.

the *Numismatic Review*; this article did get published, but only in the July issue.⁷ (This assertion of Schulman's, incidentally, is one of the clues which helps to date Schulman's undated fixed price list No. 25 to early 1944.) In the *Numismatic Review* article he plates the piece and this time describes it properly. He again states that the piece had once been in the Colonel E. H. R. Green collection, but adds no other significant information.

Next, thanks to the assistance of the profoundly knowledgeable numismatist Mr. Al Buonaguro, I learned that Schulman had again listed the piece for \$175, as Lot No. 481 in his fixed price list No. 26 of 1946, this time referencing the earlier *Numismatic Review* article. In this listing he also invents that the arms on the reverse of the medal are of the Zapotecas Indians, when in fact the arms are those of the city of Oaxaca, México in the 18th Century. (See Figures 2 and 3 for other examples of this coat of arms from Oaxaca proclamation pieces. Note the crudity of the 1760 piece, the orientation of the lion, the X's in the escutcheon and the retrograde P.)



Figure 2
1760 Proclamation of Oaxaca, Betts No. 2.



Figure 3
1790 Proclamation of Oaxaca, Herrera Pl. 63, No. 173

⁷ Stack's, *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 2, No. 1, New York, July, 1944, p. 17 and Pl. III, p. 21.



Figure 4
Colonial Coat of Arms of Oaxaca, Mexico

Thereafter, all traces of the piece vanish until Barry Fox's article of 1995.

Naturally, the next step was to contact dealer Fox. Regrettably, this would turn out to be impossible: I learned, after numerous phone calls to coin dealers in the Reisterstown area that he had died in 1995, probably not long after his *Coin World* article appeared. I was told that Fox's widow still kept his library and records intact, so I wrote to her with a detailed request for more info, enclosing a stamped self-addressed return envelope, but regrettably received no reply. One additional intriguing tidbit was revealed in the picture caption of the *Coin World* article: It said the image of the coin was "courtesy of Stack's." This possibly hints at the coin having been sold by Stack's at some point before 1995, although most probably it refers to the *Numismatic Review* illustration of 1944, which was a Stack's publication. I contacted Stack's for further information but none was forthcoming, even after offering to pay for research time.

Following another hunch, I contacted Eric Newman, who is known to have purchased many of Colonel Green's gold coins, in the hopes he would remember this piece, and perhaps even have been its buyer. Mr. Newman replied in the negative, and the mystery continued.

Next I appealed to Messrs. Clyde Hubbard and Holland Wallace, both exceedingly knowledgeable in the field of Latin American numismatics. They also were unable to offer further clues; however, Mr. Hubbard, one of the world's foremost experts on Mexican coinage, hinted that the coin's earliest pedigree troubled him, since Francisco de León y Calderón, the gentleman who originally consigned the piece to Low's sale in 1899, was presumably the brother of another gentleman from Oaxaca known to have been a counterfeiter. This information came as a huge shock to me. I next spoke to Mr. Mike Dunigan of Fort Worth, Texas, another numismatist whose opinion I respect, and whose knowledge of both colonial and republican Mexican

coinage is unimpeachable. Mr. Dunigan was unequivocal in his condemnation of the piece for the same reason. Moreover, he went so far as to assert that virtually all (if not all) of the lots in the February 1899 Lyman Low sale were spurious, and informed me that this is a widely-held opinion among knowledgeable dealers and collectors, particularly of Mexican coinage.

I have also heard that Hans M. F. Schulman's attributions are not to be taken as the gospel either, a perception that I fear is rather widely held in the numismatic community today.

This left me now with both a mystery as to pedigree and, much worse, as to authenticity. Yet, the coin's "style" might seem to fit in nicely with a cast proclamation coin of the era, and the colonial shield of Oaxaca is reasonably accurate. The "Zaptec" abbreviation is unusual for somebody trying to invent a heretofore unknown and unrecorded proclamation for collectors before 1899. Nevertheless, it is worth reiterating that the piece is not only absent from the Medina and Herrera opuses but also missing in three of the world's principal works on proclamations preceding these: Rosa (Buenos Aires, 1895), Pérez Varela (Havana, 1863) and O'Crowley (Madrid, 1795).

In view of all the foregoing, I now feel inclined to consider the piece a fake. If anyone has any information to the contrary, I would be most desirous to know of it. Whether genuine or fake, obtention of proof positive in either direction seems to present virtually insurmountable problems at this time, and each passing day can only render it more so.

Here then is the known and assumed pedigree of this supposedly unique piece, holes and all:

Pedigree of, and references to, the only known (and possibly spurious) 1760 gold proclamation piece of the Zapoteca Indians of Oaxaca, Mexico:

- 1760 – 1898: Unknown.
- Before February 1899: Francisco de León y Calderón, Oaxaca, México.
- Lyman Haines Low, Sale (#43), February 20, 1899, Lot 144. Price Realized \$34. Sold to Benjamin Betts.
- Benjamin Betts, *Some Undescribed Spanish-American Proclamation Pieces - Supplement*, New York, 1900, p. 6, Plate II, No. 5.
- Benjamin Betts to Colonel E. H. R. Green (for \$750?) between the early 1920's (when Green became active) and the early 1940's (?)
- Colonel E. H. R. Green possibly to Burdette G. Johnson (?)
- Burdette G. Johnson to Hans M. F. Schulman, by early 1944.
- Hans M. F. Schulman, *Important Catalogue No. 25*, (early 1944), p. 16, Lot #377, \$175.
- Hans M. F. Schulman, "An Unrecorded Proclamation Gold Piece of the Zapotecas Nation," in *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 17, New York, July, 1944.
- Hans M. F. Schulman, *A Superb Offering of Coins... 1946 Catalog No. 26*, p. 31, Lot #481, \$175.

- 1946 – ? : Hans M.F. Schulman to (unknown buyer)?
- Barry L. Fox, a Reisterstown, MD coin dealer, to a local Maryland family "years ago" (before 1995) according to assertion in *Coin World* article cited below.
- Barry L. Fox, "Unique Zapotecas proclamation gold piece resurfaces in market," article in *Coin World*, Vol. 36, No. 1818, February 13, 1995, page 8.
- 1995: Barry L. Fox to ??
- 1995 to April, 2003: Not publicly known.
- April 9, 2003: Aureo Subastas Numismáticas, S. A., *Subasta Numismática*, April 9, 2003, lot 2063. Estimated at Euros 2,000. Sold for Euros 1,700 plus 16% buyer's fee.
- April 9, 2003 – present: author's collection.

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Aureo Subastas Numismáticas, S. A., *Subasta Numismática*, April 9, 2003.
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 Gengerke, Martin, *American Numismatic Auctions*, November, 2002.
 Herrera y Chiesanova, Adolfo; *Medallas de Proclamaciones y Juras de los Reyes de España*; Madrid, 1882 (1884).
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 Schulman, Hans M. F., *Important Catalogue No. 25*, New York, (early 1944).
 Schulman, Hans M. F., *A Superb Offering of Coins... 1946 Catalog No. 26*, New York, 1946.
 Stack's, *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 2, No. 1, New York, July, 1944, p. 17 and Pl. III, p. 21.

Pending Research: Lyman Low sale (#136) Betts, 12/16/1908.

NI

Membership Report

The following person has applied for membership. Unless objections in writing are received by 1-April-2007 the membership is effective that day.

2689-MT Willis W. Campbell, 233 Roberts Dr., Saginaw, TX 76179-1710. Area of interest: Ancient / Medieval.

NI

Two Souvenir Medals of Missionary Exhibitions

Bob Forrest NI #2382

The bronze medal shown actual size in Figure 1 has on the obverse a globe across which is written THE WORLD FOR CHRIST. Below the globe is R.T.S. 1909, the initials R.T.S. signifying the Religious Tract Society, an Anglican and Nonconformist organization founded in 1799 for the publication and dissemination of religious literature.^{1a} The reverse of the medal reads SOUVENIR OF AFRICA AND THE EAST 1909.

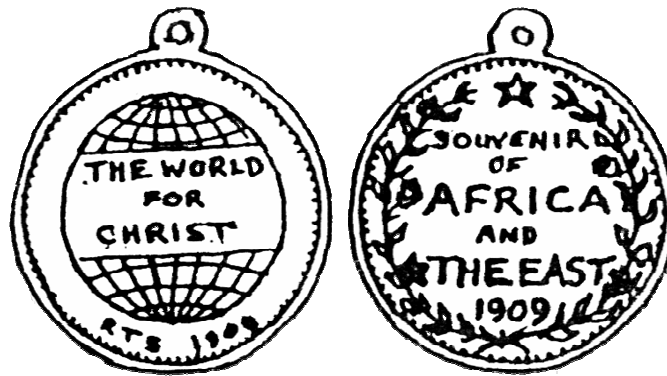


Figure 1

"Africa and the East" was the adopted name of a missionary exhibition held in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, London in 1909 and organized by the Church Missionary Society (C.M.S.) Originally called "the Society for Missions in Africa and the East" (hence the name of the exhibition) it was founded in 1799 and became one of the Church of England's most effective missionary organizations, pioneering missionary work in West and East Africa, India, South China and Japan, as well as Canada, New Zealand and the Middle East.^{1b} The exhibition was huge and involved the use of over 8000 stewards. Its larger exhibits included a Japanese village, a Shinto temple, a Chinese street (with opium den!), an Indian bazaar, a model of the Golden Temple at Amritsar, and an African village, not to mention a relief map of Uganda covering fully 2000 square feet!² The exhibition ran from June 8th to July 13th and attracted nearly 250,000 visitors.

The previous year, at the same venue, a similar exhibition had been organized by the London Missionary Society (L.M.S.) This organization had been founded in 1795 by a mixed body of Congregationalists, Anglicans, Presbyterians and Wesleyans, and promoted missionary work in China, India, South-East Asia, South and East Africa, as well as the South Sea Islands.^{1c} Its exhibition was named "The Orient in London,"³ and as can be seen from the bronze medal shown actual size in Figure 2, the R.T.S. produced a souvenir medal for that too.

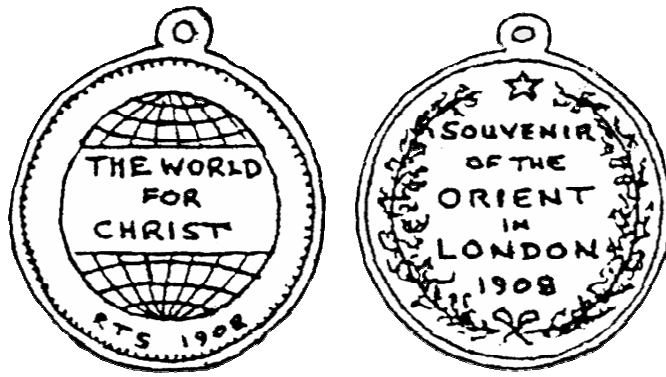


Figure 2

The connection between the R.T.S., the C.M.S. and the L.M.S. is, of course, that the last two used the printing services / publications of the first, for the R.T.S. published tracts in 200 languages for missionary purposes abroad,⁴ as well as moral tracts for missionary purposes at home.⁵ The R.T.S. almost certainly had a stall at both the C.M.S. and L.M.S. exhibitions from which it sold both its publications and these souvenir medals.⁶

These medals are not very common, and at the time of writing I have only ever encountered one of Figure 1 and two of Figure 2.

Notes

¹ F.L. Cross & E.A. Livingstone, *The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church* (1974): a) entry "Religious Tract Society"; b) entry "C.M.S." (but see also the work cited in note 2 below); c) entry "L.M.S." (but see also the work cited in note 3 below.)

² E. Stock, *The History of the Church Missionary Society*, supplementary vol.4 (1916), p.504-5.

³ N. Goodall, *A History of the London Missionary Society, 1895-1945* (1954), p.544 (footnote 1).

⁴ See, for example, Stock vol.3, pp.450, 478 & 628.

⁵ There are literally hundreds of these, with titles like *Honesty the Best Policy*, *The Evil Consequences of Attending the Racecourse*, *On Drunkenness*, *On Chastity and The Sorrows of Seduction*, not to mention titles like *The Christian's Duty to the Heathen*, *The Conversion of an Indian Conjurer* and *Popish Idolatry in Santiago and the Calamity that followed!* For those with an interest in the religious climate of 19th and early 20th century England, such tracts are a real gold-mine. Manchester Central Library has a wide selection of them.

⁶ They certainly had a stall at a similar exhibition organized by the L.M.S. in Manchester in 1907, as I discovered from a Souvenir Handbook of this exhibition preserved in Manchester Central Library.

NI

Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor 1493-1519

Volker Ertel

Maximilian was born in 1459, in 1477 he married Mary, heiress of Burgundy, and in 1493 he succeeded his father Frederick III to the throne of the Holy Roman Empire. In 1508, in Trieste, he adopted the title "Roman Emperor Elect" as the Venetians prevented him from travelling on to Rome.

Two double weddings arranged for political reasons helped establish the renown of the House of Habsburg. In 1496 his son Philip the Handsome married Joanna of Castile, and in 1515 his grandson Ferdinand married Anna of Hungary. His daughter's marriage to Joanna's brother was childless as was his granddaughter's marriage to Anna's brother.

Maximilian was popular and lovingly called "the Last Knight." His domestic achievements were in particular the proclamation of the "Everlasting Peace" and the establishment of the "Imperial Judicial Court" and the "Imperial Districts." The Emperor, always in need of money, had been promised taxes by the estates of the realm but never received them. Luckily, his cousin Sigismund conceded him possession of the Tyrol, which was extremely rich in silver and yielded much higher revenue than the taxes would have earned him.

In his Austrian lands, Maximilian modelled domestic reforms on the Burgundy way of administration, which he was prevented from doing in the empire. He was interested in literature and the arts and had his own deeds written up and glorified in the book *Weisskunig* (White King), an autobiographical novel started around 1516.

He liked commemorative coins with his own portrait, took interest in their design and gave them away as presents in order to promote his renown.



Hess-Divo, Zurich

1/4 Guldiner n.d. (after 1511) Hall
Ø 27mm, 7.28g. Egg p. 126, No. 3 ; M./T. 73
Engraver: Ulrich Ursentaler, Hall.

Obv: "MAXIMILIANVS•ROMANOR•IMPATOR" an abbreviation for MAXIMILIANVS•ROMANORUM•IMPERATOR. Bust of Maximilian with uncombed hair, crown and unpretentious armour.

Rev: "ARCHIDVX•AVSTRIE•COMES•TIROLIS." Crowned double eagle with the arms of Austria and Burgundy on the breast.

Maximilian's predecessor in Tyrol, Archduke Sigismund, had introduced the 6 Kreuzer and the 12 Kreuzer coins ("Sechser" and "Pfunder"), the half Guldiner and the Guldiner (60 Kreuzer equals a golden Gulden). Maximilian was the first to issue the quarter Guldiner (15 Kreuzer). They were minted in small numbers in Vienna, Hall and St. Veit in Carinthia. This beautiful Renaissance coin started a new denomination, the quarter thaler, an important coin until Maria Theresa's times.



LHS, Zurich

Ducat 1516, St. Veit (Enlarged 1.5×)
Ø 21mm 3.5g. Egg p.192, No. 4; Schulten 3961

Obv: "·MAXIMILIA·IM·CA·PIVVS·"

Crowned bust with necklace from the Order of the Golden Fleece.

Rev: "DVCATVS ♣ CARENTANVS ♣ 1516 ⬢"

Shield: Carinthia, Austria, Styria and Carniola.



M&M, Basel

Wedding Guldiner, "1479" (1517), Antwerp
Ø 42mm 30.69g. Egg p. 158, No. 18 ; Vogelh. 6
Engraver: Ulrich Ursentaler, Hall

Obv: "⬢MAXIMILIAN⁹·MAGNANIM⁹·ARCHIDVX·AVSTRIE·BVRGVND"
Maximilian with garland between ETA - TIS 19 ("age of 19"), rosette. (The rosette was punched on the die before it was sent from Hall to Antwerp.)

Rev: "⬢MARIA·KAROLI·FILIA·HERES·BVRGVND·BRAB·CONIVGES"
Bust of Mary between ETAT - IS Z0 ("age of 20"), date 1479 underneath.

This hammered coinage was modeled on an undated cast medal of 48mm in diameter. The medal had been designed by Giovanni Candida, an Italian who had served the young couple as secretary and worked as a medalist only on rare occasions. In later years, Maximilian was in need of handsome presents and ordered the coinage for this purpose.



Hess-Divo, Zurich

Wedding Guldiner, "1479" (after 1511), Hall
 Ø 44mm 30.88g. Egg p. 158, No. 17; M./T. 84
 Engraver: Ulrich Ursentaler, Hall

Obv: "★MAXIMILIAN⁹ MAGNANIM⁹ ARCHIDVX AVSTRIE BURGUND"
 Bust of Maximilian with garland between ETA - TIS 19 / 14 - 79.
 Rev: "★MARIA•KAROLI•FILIA•HERES•BVRGVND•BRAB:CONIVGES"
 Bust of Mary between ETA - TIS 20 ("age of 20").

Maximilian adored his lovely wife Maria but they were only married for five years. Maria died in 1482 after a riding accident. The Wedding Guldiners of 1479 show Maximilian at age 19 and Maria at 20. However, she was born on 13 February 1457 and therefore 21 years old. Both commemoratives show effigies of 1479 although they were minted after 1511, when Maximilian's second wife Bianca Maria Sforza had also died.



M&M, Basel

Kaiserguldiner, n.d. (1517), Antwerp
 Ø 43mm 30.39g. Egg p. 120, No. 8; Vogel. 12

Obv: "☼MAXIMILIANVS : ROMANOR : IMPERATOR : SEMP : AVGV⁹" an abbreviation for MAXIMILIANVS ROMANORUM IMPERATOR SEMPER AVGVSTUS. Crowned bust with armour, sceptre and sword, rosette next to the sword.

Rev: "☼PLVRIVMQ : EVROPE · PVIICIAR · REX · ET · PRIIICEPS · POTI" an abbreviation for PLVRIVMQUE : EVROPAEARVM · PROVINCIIARUM · REX · ET · PRINCEPS · POTENTISSIMUS, "King of most of Europe's countries and mightiest prince." crowned arms with double eagle surrounded by the shields of Hungary, Burgundy, Habsburg and Austria (from left to right).

Maximilian had this "**Kaiserguldiner**" minted after adopting the title "Roman Emperor Elect" in Triest. The dies were made in Hall in Tyrol in 1511. While staying in Flanders in 1517, he demanded dies for new coins. Fearing competition, the mint in Hall refused this until the Emperor assured them he only needed some commemorative coins as presents. The dies, which the mint then sent the Emperor, were marked with a rosette to set them off from the earlier coins minted in Hall.

There are also "**Königsguldiner**" (royal guldiner) from the time before Maximilian became emperor. They differ from the "Kaiserguldiner" shown here in two aspects: the legend on the obverse reads REX instead of IMPERATOR, and the eagle on the reverse is single headed instead of double headed.

The hammer price of these five wonderful pieces was 268,500 CHF (Swiss Francs) altogether.

References:

Erich Egg, *Die Münzen Kaiser Maximilian I.*, Innsbruck, n.d. (1969)

H. Moser / H. Tursky, *Die Münzstätte Hall in Tirol 1477-1665*, Innsbruck 1977

NI

German East Africa



Ponterio & Associates

5 Heller 1909-J

Bronze, approximate diameter 36mm

In the previous NI Bulletin, January 2007, we published notice of a 1912-J German East Africa 5 heller piece. While we do not have an image of that coin we do have a comparison piece to illustrate, a proof example of a 1909-J, which was offered for sale in the Ponterio & Associates auction #141 (January 12-13, 2007). The proof version has a reported mintage of only 60 pieces.

English Coin Types: A Continuing Series
The Silver Farthings of King Henry III
Howard Ford NI #LM90

Henry III, the eldest son of King John, ruled England from 1216 to 1272, a period of 56 years, which was the longest reign of any English monarch to that time. In all that long span of years, Henry successfully produced only one coin denomination for his people, and that was, of course, the Penny. If we were looking at a catalog printed before just the last few years, we would probably not find mention of any coins for Henry other than the Penny.

However, we know that Henry did experiment with other types, including one in gold. Also, just recently, evidence has been found of efforts by this king to expand his silver coinage. Two examples of Farthings have appeared. Both are of the Short Cross variety, which was used on silver pennies until 1247, so the two recent discoveries almost certainly were struck before that year. Since only two pieces have ever surfaced, it is probably best to consider them patterns or trial strikes (Mark Davidson, *Coincraft's Standard Catalog of English and UK Coins*: Coincraft: London, 1999, p. 395). Although these pieces are very small and very rare, we can provide photos of them. Images enlarged, actual size Ø10mm.



The obverse legend reads "HENRICUS REX," but the King Henry whose portrait appears is not Henry III. The English continued to use the same portrait and legends that were first used for Henry II decades earlier, so in the photo we are looking at Henry II, the grandfather of Henry III, holding a scepter.

On the reverse the Cross does not extend to the edges of the coin, thus we have the Short Cross type, with Pellets in each quarter of the Cross. The reverse legend identifies the moneyer, evidently "TERRI" on at least one of the Farthings, and says that he is "ON LUND," meaning that he is in (or of) London. Both existing specimens were made in London.

The Short Cross type of Penny was good enough to have lasted for 36 years before Henry had come to the throne and for another 31 years after he had taken the crown. Thus, it encompassed part of the reign of Henry II, plus all of the reigns of Richard I and John and then much of the reign of Henry III. Since the pennies of Henry III were of accurate weight in silver and were of reasonably good design and strike, we may assume that the farthings were also. Henry was certainly concerned with providing quality coins for his people and for the growing trade relationship between England and other countries (*Coincraft*, p.328; Robert Friedberg, *Coins of the British World*: The Coin and Currency Institute, Inc., New York, 1962, pp. 28-29).

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Numismatics International Discussion Group on Yahoo!

Numismatics International and Yahoo! are sponsoring a Group dedicated to the objectives of the N.I. organization. Beyond supporting the mission of N.I. it is hoped that the Group will enhance the experience of being a N.I. member and to attract new members to the organization. The "Message" system allows members to communicate with the Group and researchers can request information from other Group members. Authors of N.I. articles can easily post quality color photos of the numismatic items referred to in their articles. Documents can be filed for public access, a public use Calendar is featured and Polls can be created to survey the membership. A Links page allows people to share their favorite numismatic Web sites, including links to dealer sites. As a Group member you can modify your profile to decline Group messages or to receive them individually or in a daily digest.

The features of the Group are open to all registered Yahoo! members because the Group is public and completely free. Joining the Group allows better access to all features and is very easy. For those that are not Yahoo! registered there is a step-by-step process required to become registered and to confirm your ID for security purposes. To begin, start by going directly to the N.I. Group by typing the following URL address into your Internet browser:

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/numismatics>

Once there, unregistered Yahoo! visitors can "Sign Up" above the N.I. title at the top of the page. Registered Yahoo! members can simply "Sign In" or, better yet, simply click "Join This Group!" Those clicking "Sign Up" will be presented with the "Create Your Yahoo! ID" page. Here several important decisions have to be made based upon your preferences and the degree of anonymity you wish to maintain. If your home email contains your name you can create an ID not containing your name(s) and also create a new free email account with Yahoo! that does not use your name. After you have completed the "Sign Up" page you Verify and Agree to the terms. With that done Yahoo! will probably send an email to your registered email account. If you are going to be using a new Yahoo! email account you will have to check your email there; it's advisable to have your Yahoo! email redirected to your normal email account during the sign up process. Be sure to follow the instructions as soon as possible by clicking the link to confirm your registered email address. With that you are fully registered and, depending on how you signed up, probably a member of the N.I. Group. If you are not yet a member of our Group, simply use the URL address above, Sign In, and click "Join This Group."

Anyone having difficulty with the registration process can email me and I will use the Yahoo "Invitation" process that will present a step-by-step procedure. I'm always available to help, answer questions, and welcome suggestions at my contact below. I hope you will find the N.I. Group rewarding and a valuable asset to your membership in Numismatics International. I'm looking forward to seeing you there!

James Martin
martinj4@cox.net

NI

Member Notices

Wanted the following European and Australian Auction Catalogs: Willem van Alsenoy sale 5 De Nederlandsche Muntenveiling, sale 13/5/86, sale 4/10/94; Westerhoff van der Dussen 3/12/84; Nobel (Australia) sale 8/7/92, sale 4/8/99; Downies sale 266; Spink/Nobel sales between 7/86 and 7/91. Also Christies Amsterdam Sales 9/12/82 (Slot ter Hooge sale) and a general sale containing coins 27/11/87. A reasonable price is paid for each one or will exchange 1 for 1. Roger Desouches, r.desouches@btopenworld.com.

Viet Nam Wanted. 100 Dong 1997 KM #60 in silver without a mintmark. The piece is said to be a coin but all Vietnamese coins have their national seal (or emblem as they like to call it) on the obverse, so I am wondering if it was really authorized. This coin's obverse has the normal Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Vietnamese around the top half, but the national seal is replaced with an illustration of a child on the back of a water buffalo with sun's rays in the background. There is the denomination of 100 Dong at the bottom edge, but it could have started out as a medal.

The reverse has a parent holding a child up within a globe with leaves from the bottom of the globe and 1997 at the top. UNICEF is at the bottom edge and "For the Children of the World" (?) is in Vietnamese across the top. It is reported to weigh 16 grams of 0.999 silver; have a diameter of 38.0mm, and a thickness of 2.0mm. I know nothing about whether it has a plain or reeded edge. It is reported to have a mintage of 25,000 but the UNICEF office reported to me that each country could mint up to 25,000, and many minted much less. So the mintage is anyone's guess, as is the mint that minted them.

The former (?) Paramount International firm won the bid to work with each country in creating the non-circulating legal tender (NCLT) coins, and selling them in sets identified as the UNICEF Children of the World (Silver) Coin Collection. If anyone knows someone who was employed by this firm who might remember this set, please have them contact me at HADANIEL3@MSN.COM. I would also like to know which firms in the world might have distributed them to individual dealers, and any of the employees of these firms can contact me at Howard A. Daniel III, P.O. Box 989, Deltaville, VA 23043-0989 USA. Thank you to anyone who can provide even a tidbit of more information and/or data about this mysterious coin, or even knows someone who owns one.

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